

NEW POLICY IS NOT WORKED OUT

Next Step in Solving Mexican Problem Being Considered By Administration.

FOREIGN ATTITUDE

United States Now in Position to Deal With the Situation.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Secretary Bryan, leaving today to speak in the New Jersey political campaign, said there was no change in the Mexican situation. Mr. Bryan will return to Washington Saturday.

That the next step in the Mexican policy of the administration has not been worked out finally and may not be announced for another week, was indicated today at the White House. "It has been necessary," said Chairman Bacon, of the senate foreign relations committee, "that the European nations should recognize the right of the United States to deal with the situation. Now that we have that recognition, it will take a little time for the president to work out the problem."

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST HUERTA

Police Make Vigilant Search For Would-be Assassins of Provisional President.

Mexico City, Oct. 30.—A thorough search is being made by the police of the federal capital for further evidence of an alleged plot against the Provisional President Huerta disclosed to the authorities by two women last night.

The women accused several men whom they declared had offered them \$500 to induce General Huerta to visit them so that the plotters could have an opportunity of assassinating him. The women asserted that they had declined to participate in the conspiracy. The men named have been arrested.

Trevino A Prisoner

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 30.—According to a dispatch received at Constitutional headquarters at Matamoros, General Gerolamo Trevino, former commander of Mexican government troops in northern Mexico was found a prisoner of the federal forces in his home at Monterrey, when the rebels captured that portion of the city. Trevino, the dispatch says, had taken no part in the fighting and was liberated by the Constitutionalists.

The dispatch dated October 24 and sent by courier, was signed by General Pablo Gonzales, one of the rebel commanders in the siege of Monterrey, which still is in progress. Gonzales reported that the Constitutionalists at that time were in possession of four federal barracks, and had captured four hundred federals, including a general whose name was not given had been killed the dispatch said. Lieutenant Colonel Arado Osuna, Major Bruno Gloria, two other officers, and twelve rebel soldiers were killed in forty-eight hours of fighting.

Gonzales also reported that a number of federal wounded and 150 prisoners had joined the rebels.

Mexico City, Oct. 30.—General Trevino, news of whose capture by rebels during an assault on Monterrey was telegraphed to the federal authorities yesterday by his son, was recently called to Mexico City by Provisional President Huerta, who is said to have offered him the provisional presidency.

General Trevino declined the office. He has been a soldier ever since he reached manhood and was formerly commander of the northern military zone of Mexico, with headquarters at Monterrey.

SULZER'S PRESS AGENT RELEASE

Garrison Claims Cause of Action Against New York Assembly Leaders.

New York, Oct. 30.—James C. Garrison, campaign press agent for former Governor Sulzer, received word today that Supreme Justice Cochran at Hudson, N. Y., had discharged him under the sentence for contempt imposed by the assembly for Garrison's refusal to testify in the recent impeachment controversy. Mr. Garrison was sentenced to imprisonment until the adjournment of the legislature and was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Justice Cochran's decision held that the assembly had no jurisdiction to punish him for alleged contempt before the impeachment case. Mr. Garrison said his attorneys had advised him that he had a cause of action against the leaders of the assembly and that he expected to file suit for damages.

STARTS SUIT IN DISTRICT COURT

Sulzer Impeachment May Be Carried to United States Supreme Court.

WORLD EMPLOYE ACTS

Claims Violation of Constitution—New York Not Under Elected Governor.

New York, Oct. 30.—The conviction of William Sulzer by the high court of impeachment and his removal from office as governor of New York, was thrown into the federal courts for review today by William H. Moore, a printer of this city. In a remarkable petition, Moore alleges that the control of the government of the state of New York has passed from the people to a small group of citizens and that consequently New York is no longer enjoying a republican form of government as guaranteed by the federal constitution.

Moore seeks to have the court enjoin Martin H. Glynn from exercising any of the functions of governor, prays for the restoration of the office to Sulzer, attacks the assembly for arrogating to itself the power to convene in extraordinary session and pass articles of impeachment, and concludes his petition with a prayer for an audit of all the state books.

Sulzer Also Defendant

Members of the court of impeachment, Governor Glynn, Attorney General Carmody, Secretary of State May and Sulzer himself, are named as defendants. Why Sulzer was made a defendant is not clear. Sulzer, engaged in the fight of a campaign for election to the assembly on the Progressive ticket, expressed surprise at the filing of the suit. When reporters told him that the action had been brought, he said:

"That's the first I have heard of it."

Moore disclaimed any motive for the action other than that inspired by his duty as a citizen and a taxpayer.

Shorn of its verbiage, the petition charges a certain group of men, consisting partly of the defendants and partly of men unnamed, with having obtained control of the state, its many offices and vast funds, for their sole use and benefit.

It is charged that the defendants, "claiming to be a court of impeachment," voted that William Sulzer was guilty as charged in several of the articles in which the impeachment proceedings were based, and that the defendant, Glynn, acting in sympathy with the other defendants, took the oath of office of governor of the state of New York and wrongfully assumed and is still assuming to exercise all the powers, duties and functions of that office.

The other defendants, the petition adds, are using all the power of their several offices to maintain Glynn as governor to the exclusion of Sulzer and to induce other officials and citizens of the state to do so.

The legality of the impeachment charges also is attacked. On this point, Moore contends that the legislature illegally assumed and arrogated to itself the right to convene and illegally went through the "form" of reconvening and passing articles of impeachment.

The state's vast expenditures and many offices attracted the covetousness of a certain group of citizens long prior to January 1, Moore asserts, without naming the group thus designated. The activities of this group, he continues, were directed to the subversion of the public offices of the state.

"To such extent have these citizens interested themselves in obtaining control of the expenditure of money of the said state, been successful," Moore says, "that your orator and most of the citizens of the state believe that the administration of the state on January 1 last had passed out of and beyond control of the people of the state into the control of one or more of the men so interested themselves as aforesaid, together with a small group of other citizens in accord with them in the sole purpose of obtaining control of the moneys of the state to their sole use and benefit and not with any hope of subordination to profit or safeguard the state in the expenditure thereof."

No Politics Behind Suit

Mr. Moore denied that there was any politics behind his suit. He said that he and his attorney, John Leary, had conceived the idea and submitted the petition to several attorneys, who agreed that it had a substantial basis.

"If I lose in the district court," he said, "I expect to appeal and lay the whole impeachment question before the supreme court."

He Confirmed Sulzer's Declaration

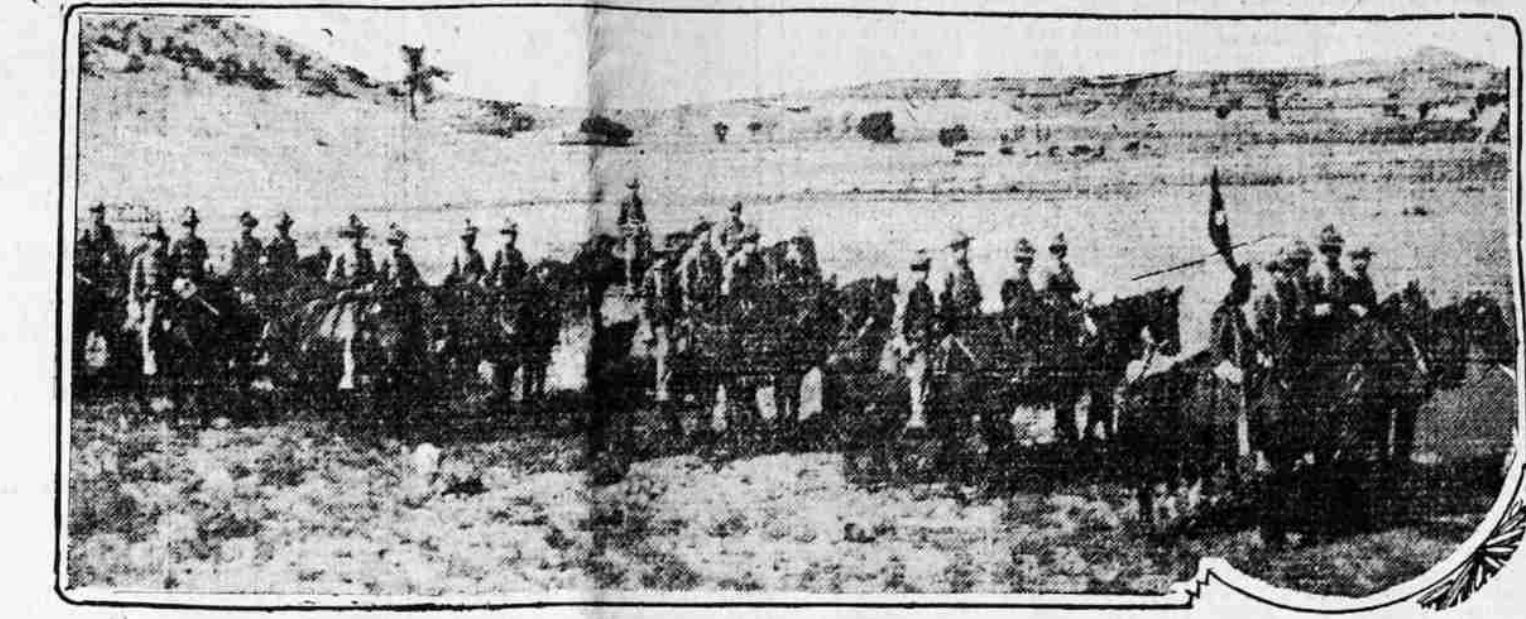
that the former governor knew nothing about the suit before it was filed.

Moore has been active in Democratic politics and in the Typographical union. He never held office although he was a candidate for appointment by Governor Sulzer as state labor commissioner.

The publishers of the New York World said that although Moore was one of their employees they did not know he was bringing the suit and that the newspaper was in no way connected with it.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—President August Hermann, of the Cincinnati team started here today that there was not a semblance of truth in the rumor that Fielder Jones might become manager of the Cincinnati team.

U. S. CAVALRY POLICES MEXICAN BORDER, READY TO DASH BELOW BOUNDARY LINE



This picture shows the Fifth United States Cavalry which is camped on the plains near Nogales, Arizona, the United States side of the Mexican border line. The troops are in readiness to take care of any outbreak in Mexico, damaging American citizens or their property interests. Many thousands of United States troops are scattered along the Mexican border line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean.

NATIONAL GUARD AWAITS ORDERS

One Hundred, Twenty-five Troops Entrain for Walsenburg by General's Order.

SANITARY CONDITIONS

Military Officers May Close Camp Owing to Perilous Situation—Typhoid.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 30.—Detachments of artillery from batteries A and B of Denver in command of Captain Lefevre, left here this afternoon under orders from General Chase to move in the direction of Ludlow, the center of the recent disturbances. Unless an outbreak occurs, the detachments will probably spend the day in reconnoitering and return to Trinidad tonight.

Quiet prevails at the Aguilar and Ludlow tent colonies, but large numbers of strikers are said to be in the hills west of Ludlow and south of Aguilar. Last night a line of camp fires were seen along the ridge between Hastings and Tabasco, and intermittent firing all during the night confirmed the belief that the strikers still are armed. Shots were fired into Tabasco early today but no damage was done.

At Walsenburg two troops of cavalry were placed on patrol duty today. The work of gathering up the arms of the strikers was carried forward systematically. Many of the Huertano county strikers are said to have joined the military in the hills in the northern section of this county. The Huertano county deputies have turned in their rifles.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 30.—Six hundred members of the Colorado National Guard rested in camp early today awaiting orders from Adjutant General Chase as to their disposition within the strike zone. It was expected that some of the troops would be ordered to Delagua, where trouble was reported last night between the mine guards and strikers, the only place in the strike region where an open clash occurred between the two factions.

The 125 troops who late yesterday afternoon secretly were ordered out of Walsenburg on a special train for Aguilar to protect the Southwestern Fuel company's property against a threatened recurrence of Wednesday's violence, today entrained for Walsenburg under orders from General Chase.

Today the sanitary condition of the Ludlow strikers' colony was called to the attention of the military officers and an investigation was begun to determine whether the camp should be closed and tents ordered struck because of the perilous conditions there. One death this week has occurred from typhoid fever, and other cases have been reported.

Coincidentally with the arrival of the State Militia in the strike zone of southern Colorado, more disorders occurred yesterday and early this morning throughout the district than had been reported previously during any one day. The most serious outbreak on the part of the strikers was the rifling and burning of the United States postoffice at Aguilar by strikers yesterday after they had defeated a small group of mine guards in a battle at the Southwestern mine of the Southwestern Fuel company. One hundred and twenty-five troops were hurriedly dispatched from Walsenburg to take charge of the situation at Aguilar and late last night after the troops had disarmed three strikers and three guards, a monster demonstration was held by the strikers in the streets of Aguilar where more than 200 strikers, led by a brass band of fifteen pieces paraded the streets until early this morning singing union and patriotic songs, and stopping now and then to listen to a speech denouncing the troops. No further violence was reported from Aguilar.

Camp in Panic

At Sopris the mine camp was thrown into panic by the explosion of a bomb at the St. Thomas mine, a mile to the east late last night. The missile was thrown from the top of

There Were Several Lively Tiffs Between Dr. Pavloff and M. Zamslowsky, Counsel for the Black Hundred

The latter intimated that on one occasion that the court surgeon was superannuated, but was crushed by the reply that the court surgeon now performs 400 operations annually.

Experts Disagree.

Answering the twenty-three questions given to them yesterday by the court, the experts were divided on all points except as to the number of assassins engaged in the crime which they fixed at not less than two, and the theory that the murders had no knowledge of anatomy.

Professor Kosoroff, who supported the blood-getting and torture theory, was of the opinion that all the wounds except the stab through the heart were inflicted before death intervened. He had no reason to believe, he said, that Yushinsky had lost consciousness in the fifteen minutes which probably elapsed between the infliction of the first wound and the completion of the crime. He must have suffered agonies and lost more than half of his blood, Kosoroff declared. He added that the wounds did not appear to have been made with the four blunt tools found at the brick works where Bellis was employed.

Sensation in Court

The murder, Professor Kosoroff testified, was not committed in a house or the cave where the body was found, but at a place where there was clay, with which the wounds were covered. There was a sensation in court when it was announced that the clay near Vera Tcheberliak's house had not been compared with that on the clothes.

Professor Kosoroff concluded with the statement that the hairs found on the dead boy's clothes came from a long curly beard, and could not belong to Bellis whose beard was short, stiff and straight.

In his testimony, Dr. Pavloff said that the character of the wounds was altogether opposed to the blood-getting and torture theory.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 30.—A squad of cavalry late this morning was ordered to return to Aguilar where, according to reports received at headquarters in the military camp, shots were fired by armed guards into the tent colony of strikers.

Adjutant General Chase today stated that he would order troops to remain at Aguilar indefinitely, as he has learned that conditions there threatened a violent uprising momentarily. The 125th Infantry troops who guarded that mining camp last night, returned to Walsenburg early this morning and the firing into the colony began as soon as their train departed.

Mine Workers Assailed

St. Clairsville, O., Oct. 30.—Fifteen thousand members of the United Mine Workers of America in the eastern Ohio sub-district have voted to continue the assessment of \$1 per month per member to aid the striking miners of Colorado.

KIEV EXPERTS GIVE TESTIMONY

Answering Twenty-three Questions on "Ritual Murder" Case Are Hopelessly Divided.

Kiev, Russia, Oct. 30.—The expert testimony of physicians occupied much of the day at the "ritual murder" trial of Mendel Beilis, charged with having killed the boy, Yushinsky. The experts agreed that at least two persons were implicated in the actual killing of the boy, but were divided as to whether the prime object of the murder was the obtaining of as much blood as possible and the infliction of torture.

The Imperial court surgeon, Dr. Pavloff, combatted the theory of blood getting, but admitted that the experts had little on which to base their theories because of the incompetent manner in which the two post mortem examinations had been made and the incomplete reports submitted relative to these.

Dr. Tutunoff, of Kiev university, testified that at least two thirds of the boy's blood had been drawn off.

HOCKIN PLANNED DYNAMITE PLOTS

Shared Whole Responsibility With McNamara in Destroying Non-Union Work.

BETRAYS CO-WORKERS

Carried Out Work Secretly—Other Structural Iron Men Not Guilty.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Herbert S. Hockin, was held to share with John J. McNamara the whole responsibility for the dynamite plots by attorneys who argued the appeal of the other convicted men before the United States circuit court of appeals today.

Hockin sentenced to six years in prison at Leavenworth, Kan., is the only one of the thirty-three men convicted at Indianapolis last December, who is serving out his term without appealing. During the trial he was accused of betraying his co-conspirators and later was abandoned by the other defendants.

Attorney Chester H. Krum, counsel for Frank M. Ryan and twenty-nine other appellants, asserted before the court that it was Hockin and McNamara alone within the ranks of the iron workers' union, who undertook to destroy by dynamite the work of open shop contractors.

These, Mr. Krum said, President Ryan, of the Iron Workers' union and the twenty-nine other convicted men, knew nothing of the dynamite plots carried on secretly by Hockin and McNamara, the secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS DEMAND CHANGE

Sensational Charges Are Filed Against President of O'Gara Coal Company.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Sensational charges were filed against Thomas J. O'Gara, president of the O'Gara Coal Company, before Judge Landis in the United States district court today. The company went into bankruptcy six weeks ago and Judge Carpenter appointed O'Gara and former Mayor Fred Busse, receivers.

Eastern stockholders, including Amos R. E. Pinchot and Albert B. Kerr, of New York City, and William B. Kerr of Syracuse, now ask that O'Gara be relieved as a receiver and make charges as follows:

"That O'Gara is under indictment in the federal court charged with receiving rebates from railroads.

"That the financial difficulties of the company are due to his mismanagement.

"That he diverted funds of the company to his personal use.

"That he has retained \$400,000 due the company as commissions on the sale of coal taken from the O'Gara mines.

"That he used the company's credit to borrow money for himself without knowledge of the directors.

"That he used the men and equipment of the company in his private enterprises."

THIRTY-EIGHT MEN STILL UNDER DEBRIS

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 30.—About 60 miners went to work in the mines of the Stag Canon Fuel company this morning. In the last twenty-four hours four bodies have been recovered from mine No. 2, wrecked by an explosion last week.

The thirty-eight bodies still in the mine are buried under from two to four feet of debris, and the work of removal from now on will be slow.

MISSING COPPER MINE OWNER SAFE

New York, Oct. 30.—A telegram was received here today from W. R. Worthington, the wealthy Arizona copper mine owner, for whom the police had been looking for several days. He is in Milford, Pa. His message gave no particulars but said he would return here tomorrow. Friends feared that he had met with foul play.

MRS. EATON IS A FREE WOMAN

Jury, After All Night Session, Acquits Admiral's Wife of Murder Charge.

PROCEEDINGS SECRET

Hopes Her Tribulations Are Ended—Thanks Jurors and Sheds Tears.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Jennie May Eaton was acquitted of the charge of the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, by verdict of the jury rendered at 3:10 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Eaton had sat up in a private room at the court house until 2 o'clock this morning. Then she was permitted to go to the judge's lobby, where she slept on a couch until awakened at 4:30 and summoned to the court room. Of the 200 persons who remained all night to hear the verdict, a few were women.

Jury Proceedings Secret

After the foreman had announced the verdict, Chief Justice Alken warned the jurors to keep secret the proceedings in the jury room.

After Mrs. Eaton had left the court room, the jurors, through their foreman, asked that they might be allowed to meet her. The permission was granted and they formed a semi-circle in the corridor. Mrs. Eaton came out from the judge's lobby and thanked them individually. As she did so, she burst into tears for the first time since her trial started. A little later, Mrs. Eaton gave out the following statement:

Mrs. Eaton's Statement

"I am glad, most of all, because of my aged mother and my lame child, both of whom need me. I shall go home late today. I hope that a new life will be opened to me and that the trials and tribulations which have been mine are ended."

Because of the prominence of Rear Admiral Eaton, the trial of Mrs. Eaton, who was his second wife, attracted country-wide interest. The admiral took a prominent part in the battle of Santiago. After his retirement, he settled down on a little chicken farm at Ashtaburgh, where he died on March 8. Mrs. Eaton was arrested on March 19. The trial began October 14.

RADICAL CHANGE WILL BE OPPOSED

Supporters of Currency Bill Prepared to Make Vigorous Fight.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—The question of how many regional or branch banks shall be created to administer the new currency system was taken up today by the senate banking committee. After conferences with Secretary McAdoo, Senators Owen and Pomerene and other administration supporters today were inclined to oppose vigorously any radical reduction from the twelve regional banks proposed in the house bill.

Republicans on the committee, however, with Senators Reed, O'Gorman and Hitchcock, favored a sweep reduction and the discussion centered about proposals to make the number three, four, five or six. The failure of the committee to reach a conclusion on the central bank plan by the vote resulted in efforts by the central bank advocates to reduce the number.

The effort to fix the number of regional banks was continued throughout the morning session without result and with no agreement in sight. A schedule was adopted under which the committee will meet at 10 in the morning and will work until 6 in the evening with only one hour recess for luncheon.

EXILED GENERAL IS AT TRINIDAD

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 30.—General Jose Manuel Hernandez, the exiled Venezuelan known as "El Mocho" arrived here today from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and was received enthusiastically by a number of friends and adherents. Five free elections were held in Venezuela. I would become president of the republic," declared El Mocho. "President Gomez, by suppressing free elections under the pretense that the country is engaged in crushing a rebellion which exists only in his imagination, is likely to produce a conflict."

General Hernandez was reticent in regard to his future. He is said to be engaged actively in political schemes against Gomez.

Castro Missing.

Nothing is known here regarding the whereabouts of General Cipriano Castro, to whom Hernandez is also hostile. One report was that Castro had been assassinated. Another was that he was lost by the foundering of his schooner in the Caribbean sea.